

SECOND YEAR OF THE WAR REVIEWED

Germany Holds More Territory in Europe Than It Did Twelve Months Ago.

LOSER IN OTHER RESPECTS

Entente Allies Now Hammering Teutons Hard on All Sides.

AUSTRIA SEEMS WEAKENING

British Naval Blockade Still Effective After Great Battle of Jutland—Chief Developments of Year in Terrific World Conflict.

PRESENT MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES OF THE Warring Powers.

Great Britain (Asquith's statement less losses).....	2,500,000
France (little definite known).....	2,500,000
Russia (little definite known).....	2,500,000
Italy.....	1,500,000
Belgium.....	1,000,000
Serbia.....	200,000
Montenegro.....	200,000
Portugal (little definite known).....	75,000
Japan (only officers at front).....	300,000
Total, entente allies.....	15,225,000
Germany.....	2,000,000
Austria-Hungary.....	2,500,000
Turkey.....	1,500,000
Bulgaria.....	700,000
Total, central powers.....	6,700,000

TOTAL KILLED, WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

(In considering the losses it must be remembered that many listed as wounded are only slightly hurt and return to the front. Some are wounded several successive times and each time appear in the casualties.)

Russia.....	5,500,000
France (about 800,000 killed).....	1,200,000
Great Britain.....	1,200,000
Italy.....	400,000
Belgium.....	150,000
Serbia.....	200,000
Total, entente allies.....	8,410,000
Germany (estimated).....	700,000
killed.....	1,000,000
Austria-Hungary.....	1,000,000
Turkey.....	150,000
Bulgaria.....	50,000
Total, Teutonic allies.....	3,300,000
Grand total, killed, wounded, prisoners.....	11,710,000

In the Napoleonic wars, 1793-1815, 1,500,000 men were killed. In the American Civil war 494,000. In the Russo-Japanese war 555,000.

What the War is Costing.

The war is now costing in direct governmental expenditure \$10,000,000 a day; \$4,582,000 an hour; \$76,000 a minute; and \$1,270 a second.

The end of the second year of the great war finds the Germans in possession of more of Europe than they held on August 1, 1915, the first anniversary of the start of the great conflict.

This is practically the only respect in which the situation is more favorable to them. Russia, her vast man power at last organized and furnished with implements of destruction in plenty, is battering the Teuton lines on the east and has already won back 4,500 square miles. Great Britain boasts five million men in her army and navy. France fights as strongly as ever. Italy is increasing her formidableness.

Austria appears to be losing heart and efficiency. Bulgaria refuses to send reinforcements to the west or Russian fronts. Turkey shows slight offensive power.

The British navy, following the much-disputed naval battle of Jutland, still shuts off Germany from use of the seas. One German merchant submarine has reached America, but the supplies which can be carried over to the besieged nations in U-boats will be of little account.

Germany and Austria both feel the pinch of hunger. Their armies are sufficiently fed, but their industrial workers complain of lack of nourishment. The present harvest is watched with anxiety, and if it fails or is only of fair size, famine will stalk into the situation next spring, or earlier.

The German chancellor three times in the reichstag has offered peace to the entente. On account of this, formidable opposition has arisen to him at home, although he is the Kaiser's "other self." His friends are rallying to his defense, and on August 1 of the present year begins the curious country-wide lecture campaign to prepare the minds of the hitherto docile German people for a "reasonable peace."

Meanwhile, with the sky brightening, the entente allies reaffirm their resolution, taken in the dark hours of last winter, never to cease their efforts till Germany is crushed. The Teutons not only must be beaten in war, according to the allied formula, but must be repressed economically for many years after the signing of a treaty of peace.

On August 1, 1915, the Germans and Austrians were in the midst of their brilliant campaign against Russia. The "placers" were closing in irresistibly. That day Lublin, an important city in southern Poland, fell.

Von Mackensen, with Galicia conquered, was pressing northward, while on the north side of the Polish salt Von Hindenburg bore with his host of field-gray warriors.

Without guns, without ammunition,

with nothing except myriads of Slav giants, some of whom resisted charges with sharpened sticks in their hands, Russia was forced to fall back rapidly. Twice it seemed the flower of the czar's army would be surrounded, once in the vicinity of Warsaw, and again in the great battle near Vilna.

The tale of the taking of great towns grew almost tedious. It seemed the Germans would never stop. Whether they did stop of their own accord or were finally checked by the Russians is not yet clear. They settled down for the winter on a long line stretching from the Baltic just west of Riga southeast along the Dvina river, and then almost due south through Polesia, the Pinsk marsh district, to the Romanian frontier.

Reawakening of Russia.
On September 8 Czar Nicholas took command of all his armies in the field, sending his cousin, the Grand Duke Nicholas, to the less important command of the Caucasus operations.

With their "Little Father" at their head, the Russians forgot their long, discouraging retreat. Millions of new young soldiers joined them, drawn from Russia's great reservoir of human beings, which produces three and a half million men of military age every year.

On September 10 the Russians won a success near Tarnopol and Trembowla, and two days later they drove the Teutons back 14 miles in Galicia. In other parts of the front the Germans were still seizing large slices of territory, but their enemies were regaining their energy. On September 26 the Russians recaptured Lutsk, but were driven out in a short time. On October 20 they recaptured Czortovsk, but they were not able to prevent the Germans storming Illust five days later. Czortovsk was lost and again taken by the czar January 8.

Meanwhile the conquest of Serbia, the greatest tragedy of the war, excepting only the massacre of 800,000 Armenians, was being enacted.

Invasion of Serbia.
The real invasion of Serbia started in the first days of October. A great diplomatic battle had been fought in Sofia, and the allies had lost. On October 7 Bulgaria in an ultimatum to King Peter of Serbia, peremptorily demanded the immediate cession of the Macedonian lands in dispute between the two countries and then in the possession of the Serbs.

After a general bombardment the Teutons crossed the river boundaries of Serbia in many places on October 8. Two days later they occupied Belgrade. On the thirteenth Bulgaria invaded her neighbor at three points.

The successes of the Teutons and the Bulgarians were almost unbroken. The invading forces consisted of a vast amount of heavy artillery, with small infantry supporting forces. They shelled the Serbians out of position after position in an avalanche of steel to which the Serbians could make no reply.

Small forces of French and English landed at Saloniki, a Greek port to which Serbia had certain entry privileges, and did something to cover the retreat of the Serbians by engaging the Bulgarians in the South.

At the beginning of winter, November 22, the Serbian soldiers crossed their western border and struck the trails of the dreary, snow-covered mountains of the coast. Great numbers perished of cold and hunger on the way. On November 29 Germany proudly announced that the Serbian campaign had ended, having met with complete success.

Two Blows to the British.
The winter also saw the humiliation of the British in Mesopotamia. The Indian government recklessly pushed a small, poorly supplied expedition up the Tigris valley and actually penetrated to within seven miles of Baghdad. Here the Turks, with German officers directing them, administered a defeat and the invaders fell back with the enemy harassing them to the town of Kut-el-Amara, where they were besieged December 10.

Another expedition, also insufficient, was sent to relieve the first. It was beaten off with large losses a few miles below Kut, a flood of the river and swamps assisting the Turks, and on April 30 the 12,000 defenders of Kut capitulated by order of the British higher command.

A further British humiliation was the evacuation of Gallipoli peninsula, where the British held on doggedly month after month, losing perhaps 200,000 men, until they were finally withdrawn in confession of failure the first week of January.

These two British fiascos were what was needed to arouse the sluggish fighting blood of John Bull. They finally brought England into the war fully and uncompromisingly, to the same extent as the other great powers.

On August 10 Great Britain started her national register, or census of all men of fighting age. The result showed a vast reserve of man power. Certain sections demanded immediate conscription, but they were not successful. Instead the Earl of Derby was commissioned to start a vast recruiting campaign. This produced a number of classes of "attested men," who bound themselves to come into the ranks with their age groups. But there were still hundreds of thousands untraced, and the public began to see that it was discriminating in favor of the "slackers" and the cowards.

On December 21 David Lloyd-George, the minister of munitions and greatest man the war has produced in Great Britain, declared the country faced defeat unless greater efforts were made. A week later he threatened to resign from the cabinet unless conscription was adopted.

Conscription was fiercely fought, but

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on January 6 a bill introducing it passed its first reading in the house of commons by a large majority. The bill was finally signed by King George May 26.

Allies Get Together.
Their defeats finally taught the allies that their efforts must be co-ordinated, like their enemies', if they were to be effective. A new war council, with all the allies represented, met in Paris December 7 and a kind of international general staff was organized. It is known that General Joseph Joffre, French commander in chief since the beginning of the war, and the hero of the battle of the Marne, was the presiding genius. The effects of the council were not to be seen for several months, but now they are being realized in full measure.

To check a simultaneous allied offensive, which they clearly saw coming, the Teutons decided on two attacks of their own. This follows the well-known axiom of German military strategy that the best defense is an energetic attack.

The first of these offensive defenses was the attack on the French fortress of Verdun, where the works were subjected to a whirlwind of fire beginning February 21. The gains of the first week were great, and German critics foretold the collapse of the French. Two of the defending forts, Vaux and Douaumont, fell, and important positions were taken west of the Meuse river as well.

But Joffre rallied his men in splendid fashion and sold each yard of ground at an awful cost in German blood. Step by step the crown prince's men pushed forward, but today they are still more than two miles from the ruined fortress town and the resistance of the French is as strong as ever.

Austrian Drive Checked.
The second Teutonic offensive was organized by the Austrians in the Trentino, and they struck in the direction of Vicenza with the object of cutting off the northern end of Italy from the main portion. On May 26, as the result of several days' furious rushes, they were able to announce the capture of 24,000 Italians.

General Count Cadorna hurried about a hundred thousand men in motor cars to the scene, while many more arrived on foot or trains. Just when it seemed the Austrians must reach the lowlands the counter-attacks were delivered.

On June 30 Rome announced a splendid victory. In bloody fighting the Austrians, perhaps weakened by drafts to bolster up their Russian front, were driven from peak to peak almost to where their lines had stood throughout the winter.

In March the Russians delivered vast but futile attacks on the German front at many points, probably to distract attention from Verdun. The Germans seemed to have been lulled into security by these efforts, which they probably considered the best the czar could do. But the tens of thousands of Muscovite bodies lining the Germans' barbed wire were but a pattern of rain compared with the storm that was brewing behind the Russian lines.

A U-boat sank the liner Arabic August 20, two Americans being among the slain. Two more of our nationals died when the Hesperian was torpedoed September 6. On November 10 several Americans died in the torpedoing of the Italian liner Ancona. It is thought two Americans were lost in the sinking of the Persia in the Mediterranean January 2. The crisis was precipitated March 26, when the British channel ferry steamer Sussex was torpedoed without warning. Two hundred and thirty-five persons were killed and several Americans were injured.

This flagrant violation of the rules of war caused President Wilson to press Germany for sweeping assurances, which were given in a note May 6 on condition that the United States force Great Britain to conduct her blockade legally. Mr. Wilson answered he would accept the promise, but without the proviso.

The many times heralded Turco-German invasion of Egypt has not yet materialized and probably never will. On the other hand, the Russian grand duke has added to his laurels by capturing the important inland city of Erzerum February 17, Bitlis March 4 and the seaport of Trebizond April 10.

The Turks in counter-attacks pressed back the Russians in Persia, but recently the czar's men have advanced rapidly in the northern part of Asia Minor and the resistance of the Turks seems to have been broken.

Exploits of the Moewe.
Only one German commerce raider not a submarine distinguished itself in the year. The fast Moewe sank many allied ships off the coast of Africa and reached a home port in safety March 6. On February 2 a German prize crew brought the Appam, a British capture, into Hampton Roads, having come all the way across the Atlantic with her. The ownership of this vessel is still in the American courts.

Two more nations have been drawn into the war. The entrance of Bulgaria has been described. On March 10 Germany declared war on Portugal. Portuguese and German troops have clashed in Africa some time before and Portugal had just seized the German ships in her harbors. The actions of the republic were induced by a treaty according to which she promises to come to Great Britain's assistance whenever requested to do so.

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Mark Twain.
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coast of Africa, the remaining defenders having crossed into Spanish territory and been interned. The army of East Africa still resists the converging columns of Belgians, French and British but, shut off from reinforcements, its doom would seem to be sealed.

On April 25 Sir Roger Casement, Irish knight, tried to land from a German warship on the coast of Ireland, but was captured. The next day a revolt in Dublin and other Irish cities broke out and the center of the Irish capital was burned. The revolt was easily quelled, the British announcing resistance had ceased on May 1.

More successful was the revolt of the Arabs, led by the grand sheik, against their Turkish overlords. Mecca, Medina and other towns have been captured and are held still, probably with British assistance.

Doings in the Air.
Recent months have seen a cessation of Zeppelin raids on undefended British and French towns. The cause of this is somewhat of a mystery, as the Germans have claimed important military results from their attacks.

On September 7-8 there were two raids on London, thirty persons being killed and a proportionate number wounded. Fifty-five were killed by Zeppelins in a raid on London October 13.

On January 20 the German dirigibles bombed Paris, killing 23 and on February 1 Liverpool and other English centers were visited and 59 slain.

On April 2 a Zeppelin killed 23 in England and was destroyed on the British coast as it returned. On March 6-13 were killed.

On April 6 it was announced that the fifth Zeppelin raid in six days on the British coast had been made. The Germans declared that war munition factories and supply depots had been destroyed.

Since then England apparently has been immune from the Zeppelins. This may be due to the large number of dirigibles lost, or to the outcry against the inhumanity of the practices of the Germans which was raised in neutral countries.

One other important moral defeat was sustained by the Germans when they hurried Edith Cavell, a British nurse, to execution, as announced by Brand Whitlock, American minister of Belgium, on October 22.

The greatest naval engagement of history in number of men engaged and number slain was fought June 3 near the Skagerrak, in the North sea. The result was inconclusive, each side claiming a great victory and the reports varying widely in estimates of losses on the two sides.

If the Germans, as they assert, seriously crippled the British grand fleet, we will probably soon see them come out of Kiel again, to finish their task. At present, however, the British blockade is broken only by the merchant submarine Deutschland, which reached Baltimore July 9.

Kaiser Yields to America.

The year has also been the culmination of the submarine dispute between the United States and Germany, which terminated in the Kaiser's capitulating and promising to warn merchant ships before attacking.

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GARDNER AND LAMM CHOSEN AT PRIMARIES

Returns from Recent Election Indicate Unusual Interest in Political Contests—Reed's Opposition Nominal and Dickey Proves Choice of Republicans.

While the returns from the recent primary are not yet officially complete enough is known to secure a fair line on the nominees as they will appear on the ticket in November. The official figures will not be available for a week or more, as some of the rural districts are slow in sending the results to the secretary of state, who by law is required to make the official count. The following data is near enough to the real thing to answer all purposes:

Col. Frederick D. Gardner, the Democratic nominee for governor, probably will have a plurality of 49,000 over John M. Atkinson, his nearest opponent.

Former Judge Henry Lamm has been nominated for governor by the Republicans by 15,000 to 20,000. His strength in the rural districts surprised even his most ardent supporters. It was predicted that John E. Swanger would sweep 80 of the 114 counties.

Judge Lamm's plurality over Swanger in 101 counties was 21,410. The vote for Charles D. Morris and Hugh McIndoe, who opposed Lamm and Swanger, fell much below the forecasts of their friends.

The total vote for the 101 counties and the City of St. Louis is as follows: Lamm, 73,033; Swanger, 51,623; Morris, 12,966, and McIndoe, 5,139.

Atkinson to Finish Second.

In the Democratic contest for governor returns from all but 25 counties have been received. Atkinson will finish second to Col. Gardner, as he is more than 10,000 votes ahead of Cornelius Roach, who is a little more than 2,000 votes in advance of A. N. Lindsey.

The race for fifth place between James Houchin and Attorney General John T. Barker. Lieut. Gov. William R. Painter finished last in this memorable gubernatorial primary. The unofficial returns from 80 counties and St. Louis give Gardner 71,361, Atkinson 33,763, Roach 23,459, Lindsey 21,185, Houchin 13,867, Barker 13,853, and Painter 5,249.

FOUR HIGH MEN.

COUNTY—

Gardner	Atkinson	Lamm	Swanger
Adair.....	189	90	122
Andrew.....	1059	611	369
Barry.....	57	545	150
Barton.....	102	123	474
Bates.....	107	35	35
Beaumont.....	102	123	474
Bell.....	219	85	430
Boone.....	1845	1042	1110
Bourbon.....	709	650	123
Butler.....	239	357	358
Caldwell.....	120	34	174
Calloway.....	239	357	358
Campbell.....	119	23	430
Carter.....	208	170	61
Cass.....	413	650	123
Chatham.....	944	249	99
Christian.....	121	102	285
Clark.....	499	867	138
Clay.....	301	297	45
Clinton.....	102	35	115
Cole.....	427	55	506
Crawford.....	174	30	174
Dallas.....	50	265	88
Daviess.....	239	190	121
De Kalb.....	525	115	115
Denton.....	239	190	121
Dunklin.....	525	115	115
Franklin.....	47	32	862
Gasconade.....	47	32	862
Greene.....	385	692	756
Grundy.....	46	91	126
Harrison.....	792	356	6
Howell.....	239	190	121
Iron.....	1071	619	784
Jackson.....	1071	619	784
Jasper.....	1071	619	784
Jefferson.....	841	509	372
Johnson.....	118	129	121
Lafayette.....	724	39	201
Lawrence.....	423	295	817
Lewis.....	585	480	683
Linn.....	371	214	247
Livingston.....	431	213	138
Linn.....	1250	316	326
Madison.....	26	79	215
Maclure.....	619	356	144
Montgomery.....	242	180	739
Morgan.....	100	155	540
Murphy.....	100	155	540
Nodaway.....	627	265	318
Oregon.....	709	619	784</